CALIFORNIA

LABOR CLARION

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Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council (A...)

Vol. XLIII | San Francisco, July 13, 1945 | No. 24

Vinson Supports Move to Relax Wage Freeze

Announcing that wage controls will be relaxed to make up for loss of wartime pay advantages, Former War Mobilization Director Vinson disclosed reconversion plans calling for positive government action to prevent depression from coming to us as the guest of peace."

Higher wages, lower taxes, unemployment compensation and public works form the backbone of the program in which Mr. Vinson outlined a heavy role for government rather than a policy of "letting things go" as necessary to assure smooth national transition to a peacetime life.

Mr. Vinson, making public his quarterly report to Congress and the President, stated "we must be prepared to make some upward adjustments to compensate for severe declines in take-home pay." He explained in a news conference he meant increases in wage rates above Little Steel formula limits.

Making clear the official government position on substandard pay issues, Mr. Vinson asked Congress to raise the statutory minimum wage from 40 cents to "at least 50 cents an hour, with provision for further permissive increase to a higher level by the industries committees" provided for in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In stressing the necessity for granting wage rate relief for workers when high-pay war jobs dwindle, Mr. Vinson declared that savings to employers, resulting from reduction of overtime premiums, downgrading of jobs and increased manufacturing efficiency, "would permit some rise in wages without a compensating rise in prices."

In event of early collapse of Japan, which some industrialists have said would bring us close to economic disaster, the mobilization chief indicated that a great public works program and broadened unemployment insurance would have to carry most of the load, until industry could be regeared to high speed peacetime operation. He said present plans for a postwar works program must be enlarged and blueprinting speeded.

The Vinson program was included in his lengthy quarterly report titled, "The Road to Tokyo and Beyond." Tone of the report was that the government has a responsibility to guide the nation in reconverting to peace, just as it had in gearing for war.

While emphasizing that workers' income must be kept high in order to assure full production and employment after the war, the program announced by Mr. Vinson was definitely friendly and encouraging to business. He called for full co-operation of business, labor and agriculture in helping to whip the problems ahead.

He said that reduction in war-production programs had been slower than most people predicted on V-E day but warned the cut will be rapid from now on and will be accompanied soon by sizeable increases in unemployment.

Mr. Vinson stressed the importance of our peacetime economic health of building up the civilian production to the point where it will take the place of ost of the governments huge wartime purchases.

"After the war, the American economy must be dynamic, with expanding business, expanding markets, expanding employment and opportunity," he said "The American people are in the pleasant predicament of having to learn to live 50 percent better than they have ever lived before. Only the defeatist can scoff at this inescapable fact that we must build our economy on that basis."

The "vast reservoir of liquid assets" that were built up in the hands of the public during the war, plus the great pent-up demand for goods, he said, "can be a self-starter to our postwar economy, and if handled right, a 'fly wheel' for years to come.

Wagner-Dingell-Murray Bill

It was announced in Washington last week that no public hearings are expected on the Wagner-Dingell-Murray social security bill until around September 1. Also, it was announced that particulars of the bill can be secured by writing the Social Security Department, Washington, D. C. All workers should write for the paper on the bill and become familiar with the new proposed legislation.

Appeal From President Green

Requesting support from labor to help enact into law the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security measure, now pending before Congress, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, has appealed to the membership as follows:

"In order to help us mobilize support in Congress for the enactment of this measure, I am calling upon the representatives of your State Federation of Labor and all organizations affiliated with it, your city central labor union and all unions affiliated with it, and all local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to call upon the members of Congress from your respective districts when they are home during the recess period which will take place about the middle of July. The Congress will recess at that time and members of Congress will return home. I respectfully appeal to each and all of you to call on the members of Congress from your respective districts and urge them in your behalf and in behalf of the workers to give support to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill which is sponsored and supported by the American Federation of Labor."

A.F.L. Radio Program Good

Making its introduction to radio listeners on Saturday, July 7, the A.F.L. "Federationist of the Air" program was both instructive and interesting. Patterned after the national news weekly magazines, it is a "natural." Opening the program, Phil Pearl, acting as commentator, gave spot news of the hour, which was called "page one." The short talk by Robert J. Watt on "New Faces in Washington," as comment on recent cabinet appointments, particularly on the new Secretary of Labor; Mr. Watt commented that the appointment seemed a right one and that Labor will support the new secretary so far as it can. The "Where to Find a Job," will prove to be an interesting feature from week to week. Especially, with reconversion nearing, workers in war plants facing a layoff would profit by listening A short talk on health insurance proved instructive. All these features were separated with news. All in all, the program should prove an interesting weekly radio listening spot. Each week on Saturday for the rest of the year the program can be heard locally on Station KGO at 3:45 p. m.

Pre-convention Endorsements

On Saturday evening, July 6, the Union Labor Party met in regular quarterly session and considered various amendments and procedures to be followed during forthcoming political campaigns A very good representation of delegates representing various local unions affiliated with the organization were present. The party passed an amendment whereby an affiliated union must have membership of three months prior to the party endorsement convention and the vote of any particular organization cannot exceed the number of delegates for which per capita has been paid during the prior three months' period. It was decided that the executive board would recommend endorsements of Municipal Judges with records clear insofar as labor would be concerned, but no recommendation would be made in the case of Superior Court Judges. This move eliminates appearances before the endorsement convention where the known record of a candidate is clear. Another change in endorsing candidates will be at a meeting of the executive board previous to the closing filing date of candidates. The board will make its recommendations, reporting them to the convention. This will act as in the case of judges and will eliminate appearances of candidates friendly to labor. The three new laws are decided steps forward; steps that will enhance unity within the party and steps that will eliminate stampede methods with resulting confusion.

$60,000,000 Hardware Needed

Hardware valued at approximately $60,000,000 will be needed to meet the demands of 1945 construction activities, estimated at between $4,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000.

L.A. Metal Trades Council Wins Wage Study From WLB

Five thousand A.F.L. metal trades union members jammed the Los Angeles Labor Temple Auditorium, extra halls, and the sidewalk July 5 to hear the true story of the "nine months stall" over upward revision of War Labor Board approvable wage rates, while "certain unscrupulous employer organizations prepare to use the low War Labor Board wage brackets to cut wages in Los Angeles."

Climax of the meeting came when Secretary A. E. Laster, of the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council read a telegram from Thomas Fair Neblett, Chairman of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board, advising that the regional board has unanimously "*instructed*" the Metal Trades Wage Bracket Panel headed by Professor J. Leonard of U.S.C., to meet the deadlines requested by the unions—July 15 for submission on all wage surveys; August 1 for completion of all panel recommendations. Neblett had previously assured Laster that panel recommendations would be acted upon by the board within two weeks after they were made, so that final action on the A.F.L. demand for 10c to 25c an hour increase in the brackets must be made by August 15.

These deadlines were laid down by the board after the industry representative on the panel, Eltinge Brown of the Metal Trades Manufacturers Association, repudiated the informal "guarantees" of Paul Shoup, head of the anti-union Merchants and Manufacturers Association, that the employers' case would be in by July 15, and Professor Leonard had defied Chairman Neblett's commitment of final panel action by August 1 by joining together in adjourning the panel without deadlines of any sort.

Laster, Secretary Bassett, and President Ranford of the Central Labor Council, William Lazzerini, A.F.L. Metal Trades panel member of the Molders and Foundry Workers Union, Gerald Gordon of the Machinists Union, Frank Johnson, war veteran and business representative of the Metal Polishers, Walter Tumer of the Printing Specialties and Paper Converters and chairman of the W.L.B. committee of the Central Labor Council, and numerous other union leaders, panned the panel for postponing action on the wage surveys demanded last August, and charged that the delay was part of a program to cut wages during the reconversion period through use of the board brackets which are way below union scales. Bob Gilbert, of the firm of Gilbert and Zagri, consultants retained by the council in this fight, read to the meeting a letter over the signature of Eltinge Brown, manager of the Metal Trades Manufacturing Association, telling employers that their program "may mean dollars and cents to you in your post-war plans," in answer to the claim of Paul Shoup, published in the columns of the *Los Angeles Times*, that the labor-baiting M.&M. "will not consider such a subject" as wage cuts.

First session of the panel under the new instructions was held Monday, July 2, but employer spokesmen continued to hold out their wage surveys and stall for time, A.F.L. panel members reported. A motion by industry to adjourn the Metal Trades Panel until July 3 was defeated when labor refused to make the action unanimous. Industry Member Brown then asked that no meeting be held on the Fourth of July, but Labor Member Lazzerini answered that "we are going to stick here until we get the job done. Those are the instructions of the board—and those are the instructions of the members of my union and all the other Metal Trades unions to me."

Frank Johnson of the Metal Polishers Local 67, said that "nothing concrete has been accomplished at this first session, on electroplating and polishing—it looks to me like the same old stall."

Re-elected Railway Mail Head

Chester M. Harvey has been re-elected president of the Railway Mail Association. Mr. Harvey has been president of the association four years. John J. Riley of Chicago was elected industrial secretary, and John J. Kennedy elected secretary-treasurer.

Vigorous Fight Waged

Efforts by the California State Federation of Labor, Senator Jack Shelley, and Assemblyman Edward M. Gaffney to increase the salaries of the State employees $25 per month were partially successful, to the extent that, after a vigorous fight, an increase of $15 was obtained for these employees, with the hope that the monies granted in the budget will permit the personnel board to make an additional wage adjustment for those employees who are in classifications which the board may be persuaded are entitled to a further increase.

In contrast to the Federation's position, the California State Association of Employees sponsored S.B. 76 (Desmond), which provided a flat increase of only 10 per cent for all State employees except per diem, and S.B. 77 (Desmond), which provided an equal amount for per diem employees. Opposing this, the Federation introduced S.B. 513 (Shelley), which called for a flat increase of $25 per month for all employees except per diem, and pledged full support of S.B. 77, providing for a 10 per cent increase for the per diem employees.

The tortuous parliamentary progress of S.B. 513 got off to a good start when the Senate Governmental Efficiency Committee approved the Shelley bill and recommended a "do pass" to the Committee on Finance.

On the Assembly side, Assemblyman Gaffney was successful in amending into the budget bill, A.B. 500, the same provisions as those contained in S.B. 513. The budget bill passed the Assembly with the amendment offered by Assemblyman Gaffney, but the Senate Committee on Finance, while retaining the total amount of 19 million dollars so voted, reduced the $25 increase to $15. The California State Employees' Association accepted the $15 increase, but the Federation refused to acquiesce to such a compromise and proceeded to exert its full influence in the fight for the passage of A.B. 718, which would have restored the $10 cut made by the Senate. The Assembly voted favorably, but the Senate Committee on Finance did not, and A.B. 718 died.

In the meantime, because of the monies appropriated to the State Personnel Board, the Federation, together with the State Employees' Union, will continue its efforts to persuade that board to award the necessary increase of $10 for as many classifications as possible. No opportunity will be overlooked by the Federation in fighting for the full $25 monthly increase.

J. G. Garrett Enters New Field

James G. Garrett, a member of Web Pressmen's Union, No. 4 (A.F.L.) for 44 years, and since 1925 foreman of *Shopping News* pressroom, has resigned his position with that company to become Western sales manager for the New England Newspaper Supply Company. Mr. Garrett's territory will cover seven Western States. Garrett, prior to his connection with the local publishing house, was employed in an executive mechanical capacity by the Vanderbilt chain of newspapers. In his new capacity, Garrett succeeds Wallace Granger, who has accepted a position with the Goss Printing Press Company. William Roth, former assistant to Garrett, will take over the position left vacant by Garrett.

Alarm Clock Need Great

Walk-in demand for 12,590,000 alarm clocks, about 6,000,000 wash tubs and nearly 5,000,000 galvanized pails was reported by the W.P.B. Office of Civilian Requirements. The figures are from preliminary tabulations of its fourth nationwide survey of consumer requirements. Among household articles currently in shortest supply are alarm clocks, window screening and plated silverware, the O.C.R. survey showed, while shortages continued or grew more acute in the nine other articles covered by the survey: electrical appliance cords, scissors and shears, clothes pins, outside garbage and ash cans, galvanized washtubs, galvanized wash boilers, galvanized pails, wood or metal bedsteads and chests of drawers.

C.I.O. Opposition Overruled

Despite a frenzied opposition campaign carried on by the C.I.O., both Houses of Congress re-enacted for another year, without a single dissenting vote, the so-called Frey rider to the National Labor Relations appropriation bill. This legislation forbids the N.L.R.B. from using any of its funds to try to upset collective bargaining contracts which have been in force for more than three months without objections being raised.

The rider was originally introduced during the height of the war production boom at the request of President John P. Frey, of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department, to prevent the N.L.R.B. from giving assistance to C.I.O. attempts to raid established A.F.L. organizations. Congressional investigation proved that C.I.O. unions were attempting to disrupt production in vital war industries in order to try to gain a foothold against A.F.L. unions. While the C.I.O. flooded Senators and Representatives with propaganda material against the Frey rider, not a single voice was raised against it when the measure came up for discussion in Congress and not a single vote was cast against it for the second successive year.

Female Employment Down

Department of Industrial Relations' survey shows that as a result of losses in shipbuilding and seasonal contraction in good canning, the number of women production workers in manufacturing industries in the San Francisco Bay industrial area (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties) decreased to 42,400 in May, down 3,000 from April and 16,500, or 28 percent, from May 1944.

The number of women production workers in shipyards (excluding government yards) this May was less than half as many as were employed in May 1944. Female wage earners in the shipbuilding industry numbered 11,500 in May, a loss of 1,900 from April and 15,400, or 57 percent from a year ago.

Reflecting the trend in shipbuilding, the female factory force in durable goods industries as a whole dropped to 23,000 in May from 24,800 in April and 40,000 in May 1944.

In the nondurable goods industries, the number of women factory operatives decreased to 19,400 in May from 20,600 in April as a result of seasonal contraction in food canning. Women production workers in these industries numbered 18,900 in May of last year.

Adjustments Ordered

The Regional War Labor Board ordered, on July 9, adjustments in the wage rates of approximately 3000 Pacific Gas and Electric employees outside of San Francisco, setting the retroactive date as of December 2, 1944, instead of September 20, 1944. At the same time it was reported that the C.I.O. Utility Workers' Organizing Committee, representing employees of the company in the Bay Area, were not willing to accept the compromise offer which the A.F.L. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had accepted on July 2. C. W. Mason, business representative of the A.F.L. group, indicated to the LABOR CLARION on Tuesday afternoon, July 10, that neither the R.W.L.B. ruling nor the C.I.O. action would change in any particular the previous commitment by his organization.

Deaths in Labor's Ranks

(As reported in the daily press)

Wilson, F. S.—In this city, July 3; member of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

Gallagher, Dennis—In Colorado Springs; member of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

McCarthy, Jeremiah—In this city; member of Bartenders' Union, No. 41.

Mulvihill, William H.—In this city July 4; member of Plasterers' Union, No. 66.

Dwyer, John J.—In this city, July 5; member of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

Young, William B.—In this city, July 8; member of Hotel Service Workers' Union, No. 283.

Printers' Aid Society Meeting

At its regular quarterly meeting held in the Labor Temple Sunday, July 8, the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society re-elected all officers of the society, without opposition, for the ensuing year. Officers elected were: G. E. Mitchell, Jr., president; Henry Cohen, vice-president; Curtis Benton, secretary-treasurer; G. E. Mitchell, Sr., marshall-guardian; Charles F. Wolters, board of directors. E. A. Eickworth, at the April quarterly meeting, was elected to the board of directors to fill the unexpired term of the late Daniel Gallick, Sr.

The society, by unanimous action, ratified the appointment, for the East Bay jurisdiction, of Dr. H. H. Meredith, 1615 Broadway, Oakland. All members of the society are members in good standing of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and Oakland Typographical Union No. 36.

407,882 Rent Registrations

The San Francisco district of the O.P.A. has a total of 407,882 premises under rent regulations, divided among home housing, and hotels and rooming houses, the San Francisco division being 165,589 housing and 6506 hotel and rooming houses. In Oakland, the figures show 115,324 housing and 5096 hotel and rooming houses.

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Labor for Safety

Unions in the fabricated structural steel industry have promised all-out support of a five-month safety drive, with the goal set as uninterrupted production and earnings for 2700 workers and speedier delivery to Uncle Sam of landing craft and ship parts, airplane landing strips, radio control towers and temporary hangers.

Organized labor's part in the drive, to get under headway August 1, was outlined to representatives of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers (A.F.L.), and the United Steel Workers (C.I.O.), by V. A. Zimmer, Director of Labor Standards for the U S. Department of Labor. Both unions have pledged wholehearted co-operation in taking the industry out of its 1943 position as 15 most hazardous in the manufacturing field.

"The present accident experience of fabricated structural steel constitutes a serious problem for the nation, organized labor, and management," said Zimmer. "During 1943 one out of every 12 workers was injured, for a total of 40 killed, 261 partially crippled, and 6400 other laid up for an average of 15 days apiece. In terms of production, valuable war production, this spelled the loss of some 4,500,000 production hours, including estimated future losses due to deaths and permanent injuries.

Soldiers' Bonus Plan

The members of Painters' Local Unions Nos. 368, Washington, D. C.; 890, Alexandria, Va., and 797, Fredericksburg, Va., Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators and Paperhangers of America, have voluntarily assessed themselves $6 each to create a fund for the purpose of giving to the members of these three locals now serving in the armed forces a cash bonus, when they return home from the service, to assist them to re-establish themselves in civilian life.

It is anticipated that this assessment will create a fund of approximately $10,000 for the benefit of the servicemen. "The members of these locals are finding a practical way of assisting their returned servicemen and, needless to say, their veteran members will appreciate what is being done for them by the boys at home," the Painters and Decorators says, commenting on the unions' bonus plan.

Gasoline Increase Unlikely

There is no prospect in the near future either of further increasing civilian gasoline supplies— in addition to the 50 per cent increase that "A" card holders now receive—or of increasing home-heating oil allotments beyond the present rationed supply, Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies said, in a radio interview. The warfare in the Pacific would require as much, if not more, petroleum products as were required before V-E Day in the two-ocean war, he added. The Petroleum Administration for War now is making available for civilian use an additional 140,000 barrels of gasoline a day. "That represents every last barrel we can give civilians now," Davies said. "I see no early prospect of providing more—the military demand is so enormous."

86th Anniversary Celebrated

The International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America, Harry Stevenson, president, celebrated its 86th birthday on July 5. The union, one of the earliest leaders in the American labor movement, was organized in Philadephia July 5, 1859. Noting the birthday, the International Molders and Foundry Workers' Journal said: "The example of those who pioneered for conditions which we enjoy today is a beacon light to follow now and in future years."

Gain Better Conditions

Speedy progress was achieved at the 57th annual wage conference of the American Flint Glass Workers Union and the National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware. Harry H. Cook, union president, announced that the first meeting resulted in an agreement under which automatic machine operators will receive night shift differentials of four and six cents an hour, plus improved vacation allowances. In addition, the union won reaffirmation of the checkoff on a national basis. Negotiations relating to other departments and skilled crafts in the trade will follow..

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From a Norwegian Labor Paper

From a news release by the Labor League for Human Rights, the following article, from the Norwegian labor publication *Arbeiderbladet* is reprinted:

"One of the important relief activities for Norway during the war has been the one organized by the American Labor Relief, an institution which probably is unknown to most people.

"In the beginning of the summer of 1944 Editor Tranmael and Lars Evensen received the good message that organized workers in America had collected substantial sums for relief to Norway.

"The task of organizing the activity and leading the current work was given to Trygve Nilsen who had just arrived as a refugee in Sweden. In an interview with *Arbeiderbladet*, Mr. Nilsen states that the first sum placed at his disposal was $50,000.

"He continued: 'Gradually larger sums were placed at our disposal—in all we received more than 2,000,000 kronor. In co-operation with the Norwegian legation's section for transport of refugees, the chief of which was Mr. Halvor Arnesen, we organized illegal routes to Norway.

"'At the border somewhere in Vaermland, we had a group of strong men who arranged the transportation of foodstuffs, clothing, medicines, etc., to the Norwegian side. The boys carried the food into Norway and guided refugees on the way back.

"'On the Norwegian side the goods were stored until they could be fetched by trucks which brought them to Oslo and other places. Since the trucks were controlled constantly, the transportation had to be camouflaged. For a long time we used charcoal as camouflage, but later we packed the goods.

"'We sent quite a lot via Kaatavik to be distributed in northern Norway, and sometimes we sent small boats from western Sweden right up to Vergen. The most important sea routes, however, went to Vestfold.

"'The foodstuff deliveries we received amounted to 200 tons, in addition to a number of other commodities, mainly clothing and footwear. We will give a detailed report later.

"'I will merely use this opportunity to thank all collaborators, both on the Norwegian and the Swedish side, for their services, and above all the American workers for the personal sacrifices which made this relief activity possible'."

Living Costs Index Up

Higher prices for food, particularly fresh fruit and vegetables, accounted for the greater part of the 7/10 of 1 per cent rise in retail prices of living essentials during the month ending May 15. Cost of clothing also advanced, with continued shortages of lower-priced lines. The increase from April to May this year is the largest monthly rise since May 1943. The B.L.S. cost of living index for May 15, 1945, is 128 per cent of the 1935-39 average, the highest level reached by the bureau's index during the war. The index is now 2.3 per cent above the level of May 1943 when the President's "Hold-the-Line" order became effective. Food costs, however, are 2.9 per cent lower than in May 1943.

PEOPLE'S DAIRY
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News Briefed for Reading

As a result of numerous complaints of overcharging on repair services, the O.P.A. has ruled that, beginning July 23, all local establishments performing repairs on household refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners must furnish customers with itemized receipts stating the firm's hourly rate and number of hours on which the charge is made.

Local war contractors met with a group of Army, Navy and Government agency personnel on Wednesday, July 11, to discuss their problems of contract terminations.

Members of the Commonwealth Club of California voted in favor of encouragement of voluntary health insurance but in opposition to compulsory plans in a membership ballot announced Friday, July 6.

Representatives of California Councils of Civic Unity met in Sacramento on Friday, July 6. The main item on the agenda was the setting up of machinery whereby interested citizens within the various communities can develop an informed attitude on citizen responsibility in minority questions, and a discussion of law enforcement in areas of racial tension.

July's ration quota of new Grade I passenger tires for the 16 counties of the San Francisco O.P.A. district is set at 49,753, an increase of 8334 over June's quota.

The appointment of James C. Hill as vice-president and public member of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board was announced recently.

Green Hears of Labor Abroad

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor was visited in Washington recently by Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the French General Confederation of Labor, and Belamino Tomas, head of the Spanish Federation of Labor (in exile) and the Spanish miners, who reported to him on the trade union situation in their countries.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL (A.F.L.)

Office, 101 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
San Francisco, 3, California
Telephone: HEmlock 3924

CHAS. F. CRAWFORD, Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Year

Single subscriptions $1.50
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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the post office at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Postal Pay Bill

When President Truman signed the postal pay bill authorizing pay increases for postal employees, genuine satisfaction was expressed by all who knew the hardships under which postmen maintained themselves and their families. The bill gives postal workers their first wage increase since 1925. There is a slogan in the mail service about the mail getting through. Postal employees found that slogans did not supply vitamins or calories. They stuck to the job of getting important mail delivered, resisting temptation to leave the postal service and seek work in the more highly paid war work industries. The public will unanimously approve the action of the President and the labor movement joins that approval.

Still No U.S. Holidays

Federal Government employees in Washington and throughout the Nation worked on July Fourth, though there seemed no good reason why most of them should not have had the day off, as millions of other workers did. The holiday, coming in the middle of the week and following a period of extreme heat in a good part of the country, would have given the workers a breathing spell and in all likelihood tended to increase their efficiency in the hot weeks to come. But top officials in the government evidently thought giving them a holiday would be a "bad example" or sump'in and decreed work as usual.

While not getting the holiday, Federal employees were cheered by the Presidential order reducing the week to 44 hours except in the War, Navy and Treasury Departments, Veterans' Administration, Panama Canal and Tennessee Valley Authority. This gives them a much needed Saturday afternoon off and was looked on as an omen of restoration of the remaining holidays this year. The single holiday they now receive is Christmas. Labor Day and Thanksgiving should be given. The world would continue to revolve and would be the gainer from this approach to peacetime "normalcy."

Wage Hike for Gov't Employees

Federal Government employees, many of whom are organized into A.F.L. unions, were looking forward to their first increase in basic pay in the past twenty years as Congress took the final steps toward enactment of the new government pay bill.

The House of Representatives adopted a conference report on the bill by a voice vote and the Senate is expected to follow suit with little, if any, opposition.

The bill, for the first time, grants government employees time-and-a-half for overtime over 40 hours a week.

It also increases wage rates an average of 15 per cent on a graduated basis which will provide higher percentage raises for those in the low income brackets and less than 15 per cent for those earning over $3,000 a year.

The fight for enactment of these measures was led by the newly formed Government Employee Council of the American Federation of Labor.

PICTURELESS CARTOON

A gentleman from Oklahoma was riding in an airplane for the first time. At Phoenix, Arizona, the plane made a beautiful landing, and immediately a little red wagon rushed up to refuel it. Next stop was Fort Worth, and again a little red wagon rushed up. Same thing in Nashville, and the plane was off again. Another passenger turned to the gentleman from Oklahoma and observed, "These planes certainly make wonderful time."

"That little red wagon isn't doing bad either," the Oklahoman drawled.

Say "We!"

By RUTH TAYLOR

Unity—unity—unity. United Nations. United States. United people. The word is like a drum beat through our minds wherever we turn. But—how can we achieve this much to be desired end—this cohesiveness, this unity?

Kipling once pointed out a simple, yet truly practical way. It was in his verse story of the Norman Baron advising his son: "Say 'we,' 'us,' and 'ours' when you're talking, instead of 'you fellows' and 'I'."

Nothing but good, sound, practical common sense when you stop to think it over. If we who pride ourselves on being Americans, would think in terms of "we," "us," and "ours" instead of "you fellows" and "I," if we would temper our personal ambitions in the pool of our common interests, we could by our combined abilities solve our mutual problems.

After all, why do we want unity? Because we have learned by the hard way of war, the lesson that no man liveth unto himself, alone, that there is nothing, even in our every day lives, in which we are not dependent upon others and where they do not depend on us.

We cannot achieve prosperity, we cannot reach the pinnacles of any success, we cannot even have peace, by ourselves. What concerns one, concerns all.

There is no phase of life to which this does not apply. Listen to the speeches from the State Department and heed the warning that there will be no peace for men and women anywhere until the world is at peace. Father Friedl, beloved of all workers, says: "It is better to get management and labor around a table and talk it out, than slug it out." We cannot separate citizens into groups of class, creed or color—we have seen what second class citizenship has done to countries overseas.

Unity is working as "we" not as "you and I." Unity is not standing on opposite sides of the wall of our differences. It is joining forces on a common ground of mutual desires, aims, ambitions, hopes and—most of all—ideals.

In our own communities during the past years, we have met many of the problems which appear in the larger scene. We have witnessed the getting together of people from different backgrounds or with different social concepts. We work together because we work as neighbors. We not only tolerate each others opinion, we moderate our own viewpoints.

This is working together. Every trade unionist knows it—and knows as well what he must do. It is as we use the "we" concept rather than the "I" that will win out. This is the ideal of unionism. This is the ideal of democracy.

From the Labor Press

The *Labor Beacon*, published in Michigan City, Indiana, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor of Northern Indiana, has this to say concerning the anti-labor legislation introduced by Senators Hatch, Burton and Hall:

Look! There is something about labor which everyone, most of all some of the men in our law making bodies at Washington, seem to forget. That is the plain fact that labor is not a cut and dried movement like the W.C.T.U., the N.A.M., the Democratic party, the Republican party nor any of the many other organizations in the country.

Superficially it is an organization. It has its national officers, its state and local officers. Members pay dues, books are kept and meetings are held. Yet, in its broader sense, there is no such thing as a labor movement. Instead, the so-called labor is a great social movement—a social awakening, if you please. It is the inevitable result of progress that the common man and woman (who are by far the greatest majority) should demand and move toward the realization of a rightful return on their labors.

Small men in the Senate and Congress and elsewhere throughout the country can no more halt this march of social advancement than they can turn back the tides. Yet at periodic intervals this group or that, whose collective ears are longer than their common-sense, pop up with a plan to shackle the millions of workers—the mainspring of our democracy. What they are actually trying to do is smack down the little guys because the little guys are presumptious enough to demand fair returns for their labor, a decent chance to live like human beings, and a share in the pleasures of this world.

They are either stupidly blind, or just plain vicious.

Take their latest attack, for an example. Senators Hatch, Burton and Hall last week came up with a magnificent plan to throw every worker in America into a straitjacket. It was accompanied with many unctious statements and radio comments. The whole plan (like most anti-labor plans according to their sponsors) was designed to create industrial harmony after the war. In reality it was drawn up by corporation lawyers paid by a wealthy manufacturer, and at no time was labor consulted on the plan.

Letters to the Editor

Letter of Thanks

Editor, Dear Sir—President Truman's signature made the Post Office Employees Salary Reclassification Bill (HR 3035) law this morning. On behalf of the San Francisco Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, the local affiliate of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and lifetime affiliate of the S.F. Labor Council am addressing you to convey our sincere appreciation for your aid in presenting our cause in your columns.

When our national legislators were invoking formulas to defer our case for wage adjustment it was the staunch advocacy of your paper and the labor press that generated the impetus to decide for us. With our assurance that you and the S.F. Labor Council can count on this Union and its members to co-operate in all of Labor's campaign for more consuming power, I am

SAM LANDIS,
Corresponding & Recording Secretary.

July 6, 1945.

Noah Webster Says "Straitjacket"

Editor, Dear Sir—Three little items in the LABOR CLARION received today persuaded me to write you. The first is the headline on page 1, where "straightjacket" appears. It isn't "straight", but "strait"; that is, to restrain, to confine. The second is in the lead editorial, "combatting," which is properly printed with one "t." The rule is simple. Words ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, when the first syllable is emphasized in pronunciation, never double the consonant in forming the past tense or the participle. Words emphasized on the last syllable double the consonant. The emphasis on "combat" is on the first syllable. The only exception that I can now recall is "chagrined." The third item is a bit of queer logic on the editorial page in the story clipped from the *Georgia Federationist*—the last sentence: 'It's high time the government gets into this thing with both fists to break up whatever jam may have been caused by politicians clothed with authority, but lacking brains and experience."

For the life of me I cannot differentiate between "government" and politicians clothed with authority." Make of the definition whatever you can. It seems to me civilization is a condition of society which results from trade, and government is a necessary evil designed to prevent the most violent departures from the shrewd honesties of trade. Governments thus grow in glory as trade expands. When trade falters, and strikes and revolutions and war come, governments achieve greater glory or are sunk in the dust. I don't know if we as workers should emulate shrewd traders and get all we can or should seek understanding. Perhaps a well-balanced portion of each is the best answer.

July 7, 1945. CHARLES M. HECKER.

No A.F.L. Convention This Year

Application by the American Federation of Labor to hold its 65th annual convention next October was rejected by the War Committee on Conventions of the Office of Defense Transportation. Although the petition to the War Committee on Conventions was supplemented by the submission of facts and reasons considered sound for the need of holding this annual convention, the committee denied the petition for reasons which President Green and the A.F.L. have accepted as valid.

Civil Service Examinations

The State Personnel Board announces the following State-wide Civil Service examinations:

July 26—Recruiting Officer of Student Nurses, $240 month.

July 27—Key Punch Operator, Grade I; $125 month.

August 9—Institution Electrician, $205 month; Heavy Equipment Mechanic, $200 month.

August 11—Machinist, $200 month; Carpenter, prevailing rate; Machinist, $160 month, plus $25 wartime emergency increase.

Credit Classes at U.C.

Day-time and evening courses for credit toward a university degree are being offered by the University of California Extension on the Berkeley campus for ten weeks beginning August 14. Courses given are: English, French, history, mathematics, music, political science, psychology, public speaking, sciences, and Spanish. Full information can be obtained at the Extension Building, 2441 Bancroft Way, Berkeley.

The Hague recently announced the formation of a new council of trade union societies by the administrative bodies of three co-operating organizations, the Netherlands Society of Trade Unions, the Catholic Labor Party and the Christian National Trade Union Society.

Gas Rationing Clarification

J. Herbert Geoghegan, newly created regional labor advisor of the Office of Price Administration, 8th Region, and former executive assistant to the A.F.L. members on the Tenth Regional War Labor Board, has issued the following memorandum in connection with gasoline rationing:

"Recently, an amendment was issued to the gasoline rationing regulations, setting up a semi-preferred mileage classification which allowed up to 825 miles per month for persons performing certain services necessary to the operation or functions of certain essential establishments. These functions, establishments and persons covered are defined in Section 394.7708 of Ration Order 5-C, the gasoline rationing regulation.

"This amendment has not been designed to affect in any manner the eligibility of any labor representative qualified for preferred mileage to this new semi-preferred class. However, several such cases have come to the labor office this week in which the local board through misinterpretation is wrongly placing labor representatives in this 'semi-preferred' class.

"The purpose of this memorandum is to advise you that labor representatives are not so affected, so that you may be prepared in the event additional cases come to your attention.

"It is hoped that this memorandum will allow any possible future cases to be straightened out at the local board level, instead of subjecting our union representatives to needless appeals procedure."

Comment on World Events

Sir William Beveridge's belief that there can be no world prosperity unless there are jobs for all in the United States is strongly emphasized in a new pamphlet published by the Public Affairs Committee of New York.

The pamphlet, "There Can Be Jobs for All," written by Maxwell S. Stewart, summarizes the Beveridge plan for full employment. It stresses the well known British economist's declaration that "the adoption of a full employment policy in the United States would be the most important economic advance that could happen in the whole world."

Full employment, Beveridge adds, can only be assured if the federal government takes the responsibility for seeing that enough money is spent, year after year, to create such a demand for goods that it can be met only if everyone works.

This may mean that the responsibilities and powers of the government will have to be extended. If so, we must not shrink from this fact. It is "just as much the duty of a state to assure adequate spending so as to protect its citizens against unemployment as it is to defend its citizens against attacks from abroad or robbery and violence at home."

The government will have to have full and complete information about the plans of private industry. And the government may even have to interfere, as it does during wartime, to change the production schedules of big corporations.

This, however, would not affect the ownership, the pamphlet says. It would not be "Socialism." For private industry would undertake the task of *production*, while the government would merely insure that this production is used—that there is a constant *demand* for the output.

"In time of war we provide jobs for all without government ownership. There's no economic reason why it cannot be done in time of peace."

In the Beveridge proposals, the pamphlet says, "the employer's basic rights are protected. . . . Competition will be encouraged. . . . There is no interference with freedom of speech, press, or assembly *There is no conscription. No one is forced to work at a job he doesn't want. The rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively are fully preserved.*"

"The influence of the local governments need not be weakened in any way. On the contrary, many of the tasks of providing full employment—particularly in such fields as education, health, and housing—should be under the supervision of local government authorities."

In meeting head-on the objections most commonly raised, the pamphlet concludes that, although planning under a system of private business may not be easy, we cannot shrink from a program that promised to eliminate the curse of unemployment merely because there will be opposition.

Have you been to the Blood Bank lately?

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Centralization of Labor Dep't. Related Agencies

Immediately after being sworn into office, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, said his first job would be to reorganize the Labor Department, in which he hopes to centralize all agencies related to labor by September 1.

To accomplish this task, Schwellenbach, brought with him six old and trusted friends who will "be my eyes and ears" in determining the how and where of reorganization.

Need of legislation might delay the program, he conceded at a news conference shortly after he was sworn in.

Some of the agencies which he will consider bringing under the Labor Department include the National Labor Relations Board, the War Labor Board, the United States Employment Service and various labor advisory committees in the War Production Board and War Manpower Commission.

Advisers Are Named

The six persons whom the new Secretary brought in for the job are:

Dr. John R. Steelman, former head of the U. S. Conciliation Service, who gave up his government post last November 6.

Carl Moran, of Rockland, Me., former member of the House and of the Maritime Commission.

John Carson, secretary to the late Senator Couzens of Michigan and later with the National League of Co-operatives.

Edward Connelly, U.S. district attorney at Spokane, Washington.

A. A. La Framboise, for the past four years Judge Schwellenbach's clerk.

Ike Comaux, controller of the Seattle city light system and former Bonneville Dam executive.

Schwellenbach disclosed that he would meet with representatives of the A.F.L., C.I.O., United Mine Workers and Railroad Brotherhoods.

To Meet With Labor

Asked if he hoped to accomplish a merger of the A.F.L., C.I.O. and United Mine Workers, he told how he attempted to reconcile a man and his wife who applied for a divorce in his first bench case.

"Inside of five minutes they both turned on me and you would have thought that I was the cause of their trouble."

Schwellenbach said he hoped labor unions "will let me be their advocate and adviser" as he said he had been for Seattle labor unions as their lawyer from 1925 to 1935.

He said he had no delusions that he would be able to stop all strikes or solve all the problems of labor.

"My job as I see it is to minimize labor troubles," he said.

Auto License Fee Apportionment

The Department of Motor Vehicles announced an apportionment of $509,885.11 in motor vehicle license fees to the city of San Francisco, covering the period from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1945. The apportionment was based on a population of 634,536 at a per capita rate of $0.8035558531.

Demand the Union Label, Card and Button.

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War Bonus Cut Protested

Protesting bonus cuts recently made by the War Emergency Board, the C.I.O. National Maritime Union established a picket line in front of the War Shipping Administration office at 220 Bush street. Picket lines by the organization have been formed in various cities throughout the Nation. It is understood that the N.M.U. wants the cuts stopped until the W.L.B. acts on their wage scale. The cut in bonuses does not affect the Pacific area. A large portion of merchant seamen in Pacific waters are members of the A.F.L. Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The War Emergency Board's directive was printed in the LABOR CLARION issue of July 6.

Big Job for the Home Front

One ton per gun per day is the ratio of artillery ammunition our soldier counts on from American labor to whip the Japanese, Army Ordnance reveals. This is based on barrage fire comparable to what the Third Army's XX Corps let loose on the fortress city of Metz, France.

Yanks today get a lot more big guns and howitzers—and a lot more ammunition for them—than were issued to 1917 doughboys. For every 1000 combat soldiers, there are 23 artillery pieces—in World War I, each 1000 had but four field guns.

Every armored division that goes into action requires 13,148 small arms weapons, 499 artillery pieces, 879 combat vehicles, and 1755 other vehicles; 8000 different parts and assemblies are needed for monthly replacements. In transporting supplies halfway 'round the world, the weight and packaging of these vehicles, 23,317 tons, and the number of spare parts, 1,500,000, in 15,000 containers, are major considerations.

Initial equipment for one infantry division alone is 16,843 small arms weapons, 280 artillery pieces, 17 combat vehicles, and 2,072 other vehicles, the total tonnage of which is 9,072.

There is work ahead for the American home front team making guns, parts, and ammo needed for the knockout punch on Japan.

Free Tuberculosis X-Ray

One phase of combating tuberculosis is the early discovery of the disease. To assist the preventive work, any one can obtain a free chest X-Ray by going to the Health Department Building, 101 Grove street any week-day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12:30 p. m., and on Monday, Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 1:30 and 4:30 p. m. Evening hours can be arranged for large groups that cannot come in the day time.

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Run o' the Hook

By C. M. BAKER,

President of Typographical Union No. 21

Dennis Gallagher, member of the *Chronicle* chapel, passed away at the Union Printers Home on Tuesday, July 3. "Dinty," as Mr. Gallagher was widely known, had been a member of No. 21 for a quarter of a century. He was at the time of entering the Home more than a decade ago ad foreman at the *Chronicle* and had previously been assistant ad foreman on the *Examiner*. Mr. Gallagher's son, H. B. Glover, is a member of the *Examiner* chapel. The deceased was a native of Marietta, Ohio, and had worked in a number of Eastern jurisdictions before coming to San Francisco. Death was caused by a spinal affliction. Funeral services were held last week at Colorado Springs and interment was in the Home plot in Evergreen Cemetery.

Frank S. Wilson, one of No. 21's pensioner members, died at his home here on last Tuesday. Mr. Wilson, a native of Albany, N. Y., affiliated with San Francisco Union forty years ago. The deceased was 78 years of age and had been on the pension roll since 1927. Prior to his retirement he had been employed in the newspaper branch, but had been inactive for many years. Mr. Wilson is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lillian Wilson. Funeral services under auspices of the Union were held on Friday at the Reilly mortuary, with interment in the union's plot at Cypress Lawn.

When war came upon America, Stanley T. Kelton was an apprentice member of No. 21, employed in the *Crocker-Union* chapel. Today Stanley is Lieutenant Kelton, an "ace" in the Vampires Squadron of the 13th AAF Fighter Command. The following excerpt is from a citation recently made by the War Department:

"The young California pilot (Lieut. Kelton) flies with the Vampires Squadron of Brig. Gen. Earl W. Barnes' Jungle Air Force Fighter Command. He has participated in aerial campaigns from the Solomons through New Guinea and the Philippines as the Vampires downed a total of 168 Japanese aircraft. Lieutenant Kelton is among the P-38 pilots who pioneered new distance record flights, ranging up to 2,000 miles to strike at Borneo, Formosa and the coast of Indo-China. * * * Lieutenant Kelton's total flying hours number 390 of which 327 were combat hours. He participated in 94 combat missions. * * *"

Henry Cohen, who until his retirement a few months ago was an operator in the *Call-Bulletin* chapel, postcards from Southern California that Mrs. Cohen and he are enjoying a well-earned and delightful vacation. Henry sends his regards to all.

The press reported that late last week the W.L.B. ordered 1,100 striking craftsmen to return to work in the R. R. Donnelley plant at Chicago. The dispatch stated that the strikers had failed to comply with an earlier order of the labor board. Press reports also were to the effect that the fall catalogues of Sears-Roebuck and Montgomery Ward were almost completely "tied up" and in all probability would be of little value if they are finally issued. Other mail order catalogues printed by union firms have already been issued for the autumn season.

At the July meeting, Sunday, a 50-year button, emblematic of a half century of continuous membership, will be presented to Charles F. ("Slim") Wolters, a native San Franciscan, who has held down offices in the local union. Mr. Wolters has agreed to respond with a brief synopsis of his participation in the early days of the Union and will tell of his sojourn in the 1898 Printers Strike Nine-Hour Camp, of which he and "Jim" Griffin are the only known survivors. Come out to the meeting. Hear the highlights of that memorable event of the "Gay Nineties."

Latest reports from the East are to the effect that despite repeated directions by the W.L.B., the members of Jersey City Union have continued to refuse to return to work on the *Jersey Journal* and an identical situation exists on the *Bayonne Times*. There was a "show cause" hearing before the W.L.B. last week in Washington.

It is also reported that because of a disagreement over the terms of a new contract at Fort Wayne, the newspapers of that city eliminated advertising from all editions beginning June 22. The press dispatch stated that Vice-President Taylor of the I.T.U., who was conducting negotiations, had been insistent upon acceptance of the amendment to the law authorizing the international officers to release local unions from arbitration agreements. When there was refusal to work overtime, all advertisements were eliminated. "Tough on the ad men?"

Continuance of the strike by New York Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union has meant curtailed distribution of most New York newspapers and the complete suspension of some publications. The chief issue at stake is the demand of the drivers' union, which has no national affiliation, that in addition to the paying of the agreed-upon wage, the newspaper publishers pay over to the union 3 per cent of the total payroll for the creation of a "union welfare fund."

J. E. Rooney of the *Examiner* has returned from his annual vacation, spent visiting relatives in Los Gatos.

W. N. Mappin, formerly editor of the LABOR CLARION, who is now on the pension roll, entered Green's Eye Hospital on Tuesday for a cataract operation.

According to word from Indianapolis, the United States District Court, basing action upon a stipulation, recently issued a preliminary injunction restraining the I.T.U. executive council from making effective its action in suspending a number of Mailers and revoking the charter of Cincinnati Mailers' Union No. 17 and directing mailers in that city to deposit cards with the local typographical union. Hearing upon the application for a permanent injunction is set for September 10. The preliminary injunction was sought (and secured) following adoption of Proposition 78 by the Grand Rapids convention.

The *Rotary Home Front News* carries two very interesting items. They are that two members of the *Rotary Colorprint* chapel each have three sons in military service. J. L. Bartlett has three sons in the Army. M. E. Sebring has two sons in the Navy and one in the Army. There are also a number of members of that chapel in the armed forces.

Charley Blake is the new chairman at *Rotary Colorprint*, succeeding Jack Clancy, who recently entered the Army.

Union Printers Golf Association

By Charles A. White

Extra! Extra! Good news travels fast. The officers of the Union Printers Golf Association have made arrangements with the management of Crystal Springs Golf Club to hold the 1945 annual tournament and dinner at that popular course. The chef has promised us an eight-course dinner, the main entree will be fried chicken. Oh, happy day! The date of the "annual" is August 26. Contact any member of the board of directors, or officer for your tickets; the tariff will be $2.25 per plate; that will include all the "extras." Books on the sale of tickets will positively close Monday, August 13.

There will be the usual array of fine merchandise awards to be given to the winners of three flights, as well as to the guest flights. There will be cash awards for various events, such as putting and hole-in-one contests. No entry fees will be charged for the "special" events.

Crystal Springs has a large, comfortable clubhouse and, of course, a 19th hole. The course is not too far away; in fact, about four miles farther than Sharp Park from downtown San Francisco. Mark your calendar—Sunday, August 26, Union Printers, seventh annual tournament-dinner.

Though we are all enthused about the "annual" we must remember that the July tournament will be held at Sharp Park, Sunday, July 29. The semi-finals of the Match Play Championship and the President's Plaque will be played at this tournament. In the championship flight "Mayor" Kimbrough meets Jess Conaway, and Charlie Forst tangles with Ron Cameron. The plaque flight, "Blackie" Blackford is matched against "Steamer" Nicholson; the other match finds two buddies opposing each other: Art Linkous and Percy Crebassa. They are all good golfers—and some good matches should be the result.

There will be the usual 18 holes at medal play, to handicap, a hole-in-one contest, a guest flight and, of course, war stamps will be awarded to the skillful.

The monthly meeting of the board of directors will be held at 186 Juanita Way, Wednesday, July 18, at 7:30 p. m. At this meeting the quarterly revision of the handicap list will be presented by the handicap committee. There will be other important matters to be discussed, so all board members should make an effort to be present.

Pins for 'Faithful Service'

Service pins for "faithful service" were awarded 178 city employees of Alameda. Five employees of the city have service records of 30 years or more, 12 have 25 years' of service and 20-year employees number 27.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

By Louise A. Abbott

The regular business meeting will be held next Tuesday evening, July 17, at Sagamore Hall, Red Men's Building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. This will be the first one under the newly elected officers. Come out and get acquainted with them and enjoy the social hour following. Husbands and families are always welcome.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season was held last Saturday evening, July 7th, at Calvary Methodist Church, 19th and Judah streets, when Marie Elizabeth Anley and Darrell William Duncan, U.S.M.C., were united in marriage with a double ring ceremony performed by Rev. Kenneth Adams, pastor.

The church was adorned with pastel shaded gladioli. The bride, beautifully attired in white satin and wearing pointed tiara, finger tip veil and bridal bouquet of orchids, gardenias and bouvardi, was given in marriage by her father, Dave Anley, (*Chronicle* Chapel) and attended by Matron of Honor Mrs. Al Janssen and bridesmaid Mrs. "Chuck" Simmers. The groom was attended by his brother, Stanley Duncan. Mrs. Inez Anley, mother of the bride wore an aqua blue ensemble with matching hat and gardenia and bouvardi corsage.

A reception, held at the Anley home on Seventeenth avenue was attended by about seventy-five guests. The buffet supper included a beautiful three tiered wedding cake and champagne. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Delaney (parents of the groom), Stanley Duncan, (brother of the groom), Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Strain (San Mateo), Mr. and Mrs. William Somerville, Oakland, Mr. and Mrs. Fred McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gross, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Boone, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Maxwell and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Donelin (all of the *Chronicle*).

Mrs. Duncan (Marie) is a popular member of the Auxiliary and well known to all of us. Mr. Duncan, now in the service is a member of the advertising department of the *Chronicle*. The young couple left for a short honeymoon in Santa Cruz as the groom has a ten-day leave from Williamsburg, Virginia. They plan to make their home in this city if and when Uncle says the word. We wish them a long and happy married life and hope they will spend it in our midst, and enjoy their many beautiful and useful wedding gifts.

Heartfelt sympathy from every member of this organization goes out to Charles Crawford, editor of the LABOR CLARION in his recent bereavement, the loss of his mother.

With an invitation at hand from friends in Salinas, offering us transportation and home grown edible carce items your correspondent and husband, are off on a two week's vacation, beginning Sunday, July 15th.

Could be, someone will pinch hit for me!

R. D. "Red" Ewing Retires

After nearly a decade and a half as manager of the *East Bay Labor Journal*, R. D. Ewing hung up his "managerial apron." "Red," as he is known to his many friends on both sides of the Bay, announced his intention to retire to Bijou at Lake Tahoe where, with Mrs. Ewing, he plans to build and rent housing units to summer vacationists. His retirement from the printing business closes nearly 30 years of active service to the labor movement in this area. The Board of Directors of the *East Bay Labor Journal* tendered Mr. Ewing a banquet recently at which affair appropriate presentations were made to the guest of honor for his excellent work in past years and the part he had played in building the Journal Press into a first-class printing plant. With the vacancy created by the retirement, the committee elevated Joseph W. Chaudet to the post of plant manager. The LABOR CLARION adds its praise and best wishes to Mr. Ewing. To the new plant manager, Mr. Chaudet, we extend our congratulations upon his elevation to his new post.

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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, July 6, 1945.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, Brother A. C. Armstrong acting as vice-president *pro tem*, and Brother George Johns acting as secretary *pro tem*.

Roll Call of Officers—President Shelley and Secretary O'Connell excused.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Carpenters No. 483—P. J. Clifford and Karl Stake; Furniture Workers No. 3141—Louis Burke, C. Moreno and John B. Oddone; Lumber Clerks No. 2559—M. Bentley and Phil Maderia; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Iola Clark, James Dimakes, Helene Jaye, Harry Lewis, Dan Mah, Jack McLaughlin, George Meel, Henry Paquet, Helen Wheeler and Tet Ming Yee, and Operating Engineers No. 64—A. Baulsier, Claude C. Fitch, Kevin Walsh and Harry Winter.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, July 6.) Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. Roll was called and absentees noted. The following were examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Cooks No. 44—Ernest Lavino, C. T. McDonough and John A. St. Peter; Office Employees No. 3—Robert Davis and Minnette Fitzgerald; Office Employees No. 36—E. J. McCall, and Musicians No. 6—Joseph Mendel. Meeting adjourned at 8 p.m. Report of the committee concurred in as a whole.

Communications—*Filed:* From San Francisco War Chest, receipt for **$30.50**, contributed by various local unions. From Congressman Franck R. Havenner advising that he has presented the letter received from the Council, to the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, advising of the unanimous vote in opposition to H.R. 2788. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor, dated July 3.

Bills were read, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Donations: To San Francisco Chapter, American Red Cross—Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, $199.34. To San Francisco War Chest—Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, $398.66.

Referred to LABOR CLARION: From Congressman Richard J. Welch, enclosing a page from the Congressional Record containing his statement to the House Committee on the Judiciary on the matter of quiet title of the tidelands in southern California.

Referred to the Executive Committee: From Operating Engineers No. 64, requesting that Sheriff Dan Murphy be cited to appear before the Labor Council to explain his refusal to pay the night premium rate to employees at the County Jail. From State, County and Municipal Employees No. 747, requesting further investigation in the matter of retroactive overtime pay due certain members employed in the Sheriff's department. Motion was made that this matter be taken up at the Council meeting this evening. Amended: that this matter be taken up next Friday, July 13, at 9 p. m., as a special order of business; carried.

Referred to the Officers: From Electrical Workers No. 6, asking the Council to notify affiliated locals to communicate with Governor Warren asking his consideration of Frank Burke to the position of Commissioner of the Industrial Accident Commission.

Reports of Unions—Delegate Ted White, Warehousemen No. 860, reported that they have been successful in being granted 11.6 per cent retroactive pay to May 12, 1944, and also an increase from $1.08 to $1.20 per hour. Thanked Congressmen Dick Welch and Franck Havenner for their support and requested that the Council send a letter to Congressmen Welch and Havenner expressing the thanks of the Council and Warehousemen No. 860 for their splendid work. Delegate from Letter Carriers No. 214 thanked the Council for its support in the recent passage of the bill granting increased pay for postal workers.

Receipts, $1,338.00; **disbursements**, $947.38.

Meeting adjourned at 8:40 p. m.

GEORGE JOHNS, Secretary *Pro Tem.*



Watchmakers' Union

GUARANTEE and BOND

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Work Projects Asked to Stabilize Bldg. Industry

At least a $5,000,000,000 reserve of State and local construction projects should be fully planned, with blueprints ready, to stabilize the building industry and assure it of long-term activity, the House Post-War Economic Planning Committee urged in its seventh report to Congress.

This construction reserve, the committee said, should be in addition to those plans for which local financing is available. The committee, headed by Representative William M. Colmer of Mississippi, laid down three principles "as a foundation on which to erect a healthy, national construction program":

"1. The Federal Government should hold out no promise of aid to States or municipalities during the first peace years for financing their public works—especially since many such are in a stronger financial position than before the war;

Federal Leadership Asked

"2. The Federal Government should assume leadership in building up an adequate reserve shelf of engineering plans . . . to lay the foundation for an orderly long-term public works program, and to provide a cushion against future drastic decline in the construction industry.

"3. A construction policy board should be established in the executive office of the President to guide the public works program and to serve the construction industry in its efforts to maintain a healthy, stable growth in relation to national income."

The construction industry, the committee warned, "must not be made a catch-all for the unemployed to the exclusion of other areas of production which can provide more sustained employment."

"We shall not," it added, "serve total economic stability by exaggerating the cycles in construction."

Cautions on Public Works

To avoid a period of sharply rising prices that might result from a sudden resumption of both private and public construction, the committee urged that during the transition period an expansive program of public works should "not be pitted against private construction."

Such action, it cautioned, might "speed the construction industry on a cycle of inflation and depression."

The building industry, the committee said, accounts normally for 15 per cent of the national income and employs one-eighth of the labor force, and during the post-war years it should reach "a plateau of activity . . . somewhere in the neighborhood of $21 000.000.000" annually if the national income is $140.000,000,000.

Emblem of Teamsters Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America

SAN FRANCISCO
JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
2940 Sixteenth Street
Tel. UNderhill 1127

Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple

A.F.L. Fights Discrimination

President William Green called upon all affiliated unions and all A.F.L. members to fight against racial and religious bigotry and discrimination.

In an article in the July issue of the *American Federationist,* Mr. Green declared it imperative that the mandate of the last convention for the establishment of "industrial equality" be carried out. He added:

"We must not falter or fail. We must fight to maintain and preserve American principles and the American way of life. The faces of all working men and women must be turned everlastingly against racial and religious discrimination and in favor of freedom, liberty, equality and democracy."

Emphasizing the importance of organized labor's stake in the elimination of intolerance, Mr. Green declared:

"When and if organized labor predicates membership in any union upon race, religion or ancestry, it is helping to create a potential anti-labor army that can be used by labor-baiters and destroy its effectiveness."

Another danger from discrimination was cited by Mr. Green. He said:

"Freedom is essential to the preservation of democracy. When we begin to limit it by insisting that it be denied to some because of racial or religious differences, the list of exceptions grows until finally freedom for all is ended.

"For instance, the rights of the worker, his freedom to organize into a union of his own choosing and to bargain collectively for wages and decent conditions of living, the first to be destroyed if we seek to establish limited freedom."

Invests In War Bonds

The Bakery and Confectionery Union, No. 348, of Cambridge, Mass., have turned their entire monthly receipts for June, $6863.50, into the purchase of war bonds. The investment of monthly receipts in war bonds will continue for the duration.



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully *from week to week:*

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 - 16th St.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
"Time" and "Life" (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Cal. State Library
Capitol Bldg.

Changes Dee... C... In War Labor Board ...

Reports that contemplated revisions of War Labor Board formula are pending and are likely to be released before Labor Day have been multiplied by releases of various trade journals and tip sheets. That these reports are not without foundation is evidenced by the fact that a short time ago George W. Taylor, present head of the National War Labor Board, held a meeting in Cleveland with all wage stabilization directors of the various regional war labor boards throughout the country, at which a number of suggestions incorporating purported changes to be made in board formula were discussed. It has also been ascertained that public members of the board were present at one of the sessions.

Following this meeting, wage stabilization directors reported back to their staffs, apparently to initiate the new orientation in anticipation of the time when the revised policy becomes official.

Subjects discussed were the revision of the Little Steel formula, reportedly to be upped 15 percent, so that wages, under certain conditions not yet ecified, will be increased 30 percent above the base pay received on January 1, 1941; the question of brackets and their probable abolition; reconversion roblems and similar related matters stemming from these.

Knowledge of this has been current for some time, and the date, as well as the extent of public announcement of this plan, depend on a number of ctors which are best known to those responsible for them.

The California State Federation of Labor has been aware of the contemplated changes and has waited impatiently for their public verification. In the meantime, the executive council of the Federation at its meeting in Sacramento on June 15 and 16, anticipated many of the serious knots that have to be unraveled on the whole question of wage policy, passed a resolution requesting that all wage rates negotiated between labor and management, not entailing a price increase, should be permitted to be consummated without approval of the War Labor Board.

Because of the importance of this resolution and the fact that it does offer a tangible step toward facilitating the transitionary period between war and peace, it is printed in full below for the benefit of the readers. All the unions are urged to concur in this resolution to help effectuate the policy proposed therein.

Resolution on Liberalizing W.L.B. Restrictions

Whereas, Greater portions of industry are converting their processes from war production to the production of civilian goods, or resuming the production of civilian goods in plants discontinued during wartime; and

"Whereas, To develop with the greatest speed and efficiency possible this reconversion process consistent with the maximum production of war materials for the fight against Japan, it will be necessary to facilitate this process by eliminating any undue restriction; and

"Whereas, A comprehensive wage program will have to be geared in with this reconversion problem in order to stimulate production as quickly as possible and to obtain adequate manpower for this production; and

"Whereas, In accordance with the Economic Stabilization Act of 1942 (Act of Oct. 2, 1942 (H.R. 7565, Public No. 729, 77th Congress—Chapter 578, Second Session) as amended April 10, 1943, by Public Debt Act of 1943 and as amended June 30, 1944, by Economic Stabilization Act of 1944, it is provided that 'the President is authorized and directed, on or before November 1, 1942, to issue a general order stabilizing prices, wages and salaries, affecting the cost of living;' and

"Whereas, The National War Labor Board itself in anticipation of changes in the wartime economy following the defeat of Germany does call for modification in the present wartime economy control by liberalizing the wage rate schedules that can be put into effect on any jobs in case of complete conversion of a plant without prior approval of the board; and

"Whereas, To implement and facilitate the policy of reconversion it is necessary that labor and management be given the opportunity to negotiate and consummate wage adjustments on an equitable basis; and

"Whereas, The result of such negotiations and wage adjustments that do not require any price increases cannot possibly be considered unstabilizing under the import and meaning of the Economic Stabilization Act, as mentioned heretofore; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor now in session request the National War Labor Board and the President of the United States to lift all restrictions on management and labor in negotiation and consummation of wage increases that do not entail price increases; and be it further

"Resolved, That all affiliates of the California State Federation of Labor be notified of this action and advised to make similar requests of the National War Labor Board, the President of the United States and their Congressmen; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all California Congressmen, Senators, the President of the United States, and the Regional and National War Labor Boards."

Statement by Navy Chief

To Rear Admiral George F. Hussey, U.S.N., Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, the increasing fury of the Japs fighting on Okinawa indicates that to subdue the enemy unconditionally will take "firepower such as the world never before has seen" and plenty of help from labor to turn it out.

The admiral summarized the "big and growing job" ahead in ordnance this way: (1) repair and maintenance of the guns and mounts on hand; (2) adding to our ships new and improved weapons and control devices resulting from intensive research; and (3) providing for ammunition.

Carrying out such a program, he said, will mean we can concentrate unprecedented firepower against points of resistance. It will mean pouring munitions at the Japs faster, thereby saving American lives. Contrasted with the $29,210,411 monthly average spent by the Navy for all kinds of ammunition in 1942, this year the Navy expects to receive about $240,000,000 worth of ammunition each month. Admiral Hussey said a third of this will buy rockets, a third gun ammunition and a third torpedoes, depth charges, mines and pyrotechnics.

Quantities of ammunition hurled at the Japs in several of the toughest Pacific invasions are estimated at 3,000 tons at Tarawa; 16,000 tons in the Marshalls; 36,000 tons for Tinian, Guam and Saipan; 16,000 tons for tiny Iwo Jima; 34,000 tons at Okinawa during the first 40 days.

Admiral Hussey cited the case of one cruiser off Okinawa. It blasted the enemy for 60 days with over 13,000 rounds of 6-inch ammunition, an equal amount of 5-inch ammunition. He emphaized that this is only one light cruiser.

"Now consider," he said, "that all the ships of our fleet mount 85,600 guns—from 20 millimeter to 16-inch—and it is readily apparent that we must have tremendous quantities of ammunition, workers to make it, and money to pay for it."

Army Men to Railroad Work

A War Department announcement that 4,000 soldiers will be furloughed for work on the railroads "to prevent a breakdown of rail transportation" during re-deployment of troops to the Pacific was looked upon in labor circles as another indication that the taking of skilled men for the military services has not always been conducted with full appreciation of the necessity of efficient operation of essential war industries.

The soldiers, all experienced railroaders in civilian life, will be furloughed for a 30-day period. They will work as brakemen, locomotive firemen, boilermakers, electricians, car repairmen, mechanics, machinists and helpers. Undersecretary of War Patterson said the action was authorized in response to an "urgent appeal" from the railroads for aid in easing a "critical" labor situation.

New Rent Regulations

Designed to put "teeth" into the rent enforcement program, new rent regulations have been announced by the O.P.A. After July 1, "restitution" payments made by landlords to tenants for overcharges will no longer be permitted. Instead, all rent violation claims will come under what is known as "administrator" claims, subject to treble damages. This new method was announced by the national O.P.A.

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F. H. A. loans are readily available on existing homes up to 80% of the appraised value. You can buy a home and pay for it in small monthly installments like rent. For example, a 20-year loan of $4000 would cost about $33.71 per month, including taxes, insurance, principal and interest.

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